

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1887.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, in this evening before six o'clock.

Henry George as a Religious Reformer.

As we pointed out a week ago, the sympathy excited for Dr. McGLYNN in his struggle against the authority of the Roman Catholic Church has changed the movement headed by HENRY GEORGE into one for religious rather than for political reform. Mr. George himself acknowledged the fact in his speech at the Academy of Music on Sunday evening. Though he reaffirmed the importance of his doctrine concerning land tenure, he declared that it had taken on a religious phase, that the issue is now between the spirit of Christianity and its perversion, and that the Roman Catholic Church has arrayed itself against the people.

Precisely how and upon what grounds the battle is to be fought Mr. Grongedid not inform his hearers. He showed the same disinclination to go into details upon this subject that he has always shown in regard to his land theory. Up to this time nobody has been able to elicit from him any intimation of the shape of the measure which he proposes to submit to the people for reforming the tenure of land, and there is therefore no reason for hoping that he will be less reticent in regard to his newly commenced religious campaign. He is a LUTHER without a creed, and, so far as we can see, without a definite purpose.

One thing, however, is clear. Roman Catho lies, who henceforth support Mr. GEORGE, must make up their minds to renounce the anthority of their Church and to join Dr. McGLYNN in his secession from it. Not that the Church has condemned Mr. George's land theory, for it has not yet officially pronounced its judgment of that theory, but because both Mr. GEORGE and Dr. McGLYNN have openly proclaimed themselves hostile to the Church, and are avowedly seeking to destroy it as an institution.

The Story of a Mugwump Appointment.

Next to the case of AUGUSTUS H. GAR-LAND and his Pan-Electric partners in the departments, the retention in office of Her-BERT F. BEECHER, the son of the late HENRY WARD BERCHER, is probably the greatest scandal of the present Administration.

Two years ago this month Mr. CLEVE-LAND paid part of the debt which he owed to HENRY WARD BEECHER for political and moral support during the Presidential campaign by appointing young BEECHEB to be Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, Washington Territory. This is the port of entry for the Puget Sound collection distriet, and it is an important and lucrative office. The appointment was made against the protest of such Democrats as the Hon. CHARLES S. VOORHEES, the Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory. It gave great satisfaction, however, to the Mugwumps, as an illustration of the President's view of public office as a public trust.

The young Mugwump BEECHER held the office of Collector at Port Townsend from July 1, 1885, until Congress met in December of that year. When his name went before the Senate for confirmation, certain ugly reports affecting BEECHER's private character reached the Committee on Commerce, to which the nomination had been referred. BEFORER was accused of having embezzled

\$326, intrusted to him by DANIEL KEPPLER, citizen living on Orcas Island, to buy money orders at the Seattle Post Office. When KEPPLER gave the money to BEECHER and took a receipt for it, the latter commanded a small mail steamer named the Evangel, which plied between the San Juan Islands and the ports of Puget Sound. This was in April, 1885. According to KEPPLEB's affidavit, BEECHER told him afterward that he had purchased and forwarded the money orders as desired, and he handed back \$2.45 their destination, and upon inquiry at the Seattle Post Office KEPPLER discovered that they had never been bought. He went again to BEECHER, whose steamer, the Evangel, had meanwhile been libelled. This time BEECHER told KEPPLER, according to the latter's affidavit, that he had not procured the postal orders himself, but had handed the money to his clerk, a young man named TEMPLE, who afterward reported that the commission had been executed. KEPPLER telegraphed at once to TEMPLE and received this reply: "H. F. BEECHER never gave me any money to buy postal money orders for you, or for any other purpose.'

Then KEPPLER went before the United States District Attorney at Port Townsend, gave him the facts and documents, and asked him to hold himself in readiness to arrest BRECHER for embezzlement. He next found BEECHEB and demanded the return of his \$326. The young Mugwump had already pleaded poverty, but had explained that he was expecting a Government office which would enable him to settle. KEPPLER consented to take a note, properly secured. and after some difficulty BEECHEB succeeded in obtaining an endorser. The note, with interest and expenses, was finally paid by BEECHER on July 1, 1885, the day of his appointment as Collector. At the time of payment BEECHER and his lawyer endeavored unsuccessfully to induce KEPPLER to sign statement exonerating BEECHER.

These and other charges affecting young BEECHER's personal character were examined by the Senate Committee on Commerce. Many witnesses were summoned to Washington from the Pacific coast, and Delegate VOORHEES says that the investigation was exhaustive. The result was that the committee reported unanimously against confirmation. It has been said that every one of the fourteen members of the commit tee believed that the charges were fully sustained by the evidence. When the case came up in executive session of the Senate it was apparent that BEECHER would be rejected. and President CLEVELAND thereupon withdrew the nomination.

This earlier and lesser scandal in the case of HERBERT F. BEECHER ought to be fully understood in order that the significance of the President's subsequent action may appreciated. Mr. CLEVELAND stood by the BEECHER family, just as the BEECHER family had stood by him in an emergency the year before. The President appointed BEECHEB as a Special Treasury Agent at Port Townsend, an office not requiring confirmation by the Senate, and so rearranged the system of supervision on the Pacific coast that the man whom the Senate had refused to confirm as Collector was practically put into full control of the business of that same Custom House. The Collector at Port Townsend is said to be a superannuated person over Indies, are deeply interested in preventing whom Treasury Agent BEECHER has the any European State from acquiring the exwhip hand. This office is still held by the President's young Mugwump friend.

Last month one ABNER L. BLAKE, formerly Deputy Collector at Port Townsend, and re-

instigation on the verbal charge of having communicated to outside parties "secrets of the office," died in a hospital at Chicago. The circumstances attending the death of BLAKE were in the highest degree sensational. For weeks he had devoted himself to collecting evidence to show that BEECHER was implicated in a conspiracy to defraud the Government in the celebrated case of the smuggled opium seized by him in January, 1986, at Kassan Bay, Alaska, and also in certain other irregularities, such as the raising of bills for expenses and perjury in swearing to false vouchers. BLAKE had written again and again to the Treasury Department at Washington without obtaining a hearing. Fortified with affidavits, he at last started from the Pacific coast for Washington in order to lay his charges with the evidence before the Secretary of the Treasury, or, failing in that, before the President himself. He had a through ticket and did not intend to stop in Chicago. On the night of the 22d of May he was found unconscious, with contusions on his head and person, at the door of a hospital in that town. The doctors found that he was suffering from concussion of the brain. He lived for twentyeight days in the hospital, but never rallied and never spoke, and death sealed the mystery of his fate.

The documents that BLAKE was carrying to Washington have been furnished by his widow to the San Francisco Chronicle, which publishes them in full. They are very voluminous, and they make out a strong prima facie case of corruption in the matter of the opium seizure, as well as in other transactions directly concerning HERBERT F. BEECHEB's reputation for integrity. Mr. BLAKE's friends maintain that he met with foul play in Chicago to prevent the threatened exposure, but that appears to be a matter of suspicion rather than of reasonable ground of belief.

The fourteen barrels of smuggled oplum landed in Alaska from the steamship Idaho and seized by Collector BEEGHER were sold at public sale for about \$32,000. Under the law from 25 to 35 per cent. of the proceeds goes to the informer or informers. The real informers in this case were G. M. ROUSE and HARRY HANSEN, whose names were entered as such in the seizure book at the Port Townsend Custom House. BLAKE's testimony is to the effect that several months later he found an interpolated entry in the seizure book, in different ink, and in what he believes to be BEECHER's handwriting, adding the name of AH COOY, a Victoria Chinaman, to the list of informers. He also discovered in the record of powers of attorney in the Custom House a copy of a power of attorney from AH COOY to E. A. GARDNER, Inspector of Customs, authorizing GARDNER to receive money due from the Government. The burden of the charge which BLAKE made, and which the affidavits found after his death support, is that BEECHER, in collusion with certain other persons, attempted first to use Hansen as a tool; and, falling in that, substituted the Chinaman AH Cooy as dummy informer. The informer's award to AH COOY was about \$3,000. This amount, it is alleged, went into the hands of the conspirators, who paid AH Cooy \$189, securing from him a receipt for \$3,000. Among the papers in BLAKE's possession was an affi-davit by the Chinaman declaring that he

never received more than \$183. The evidence tending to corroborate Mr. BLAKE's charges of corruption on the part of BEECHER is, as we have said, very voluminous and cumulative. It covers small matters as well as large. For example, BRECHER put in a bill for expenses while attending court at Seattle. He subscribed under oath to a voucher representing his hotel bill in Seattle as \$24, and receipted for the \$24 which the Government paid him. BLAKE was going to show the President, among other interesting things, an affidavit by the proprietor of the hotel where BEECHER stayed in Scattle that his bill was \$18, and no more.

Such is the story of one Mugwump pointment. It is difficult to see how the Administration can any longer ignore the gravity of the charges against the son of HENRY WARD BEECHER. Public office is a

Murderous Madmen.

The terrible murder of the venerable Mr. J. P. C. KENNEDY of Washington by a man who is evidently insane is suggestive of a danger which is altogether too prevalent in our arge cities—the danger of assassination by madmen, who are already known or suspected to be such.

Advices from Washington state that the assassin of Mr. KENNEDY had previously shown signs of insanity, and that there is reason to believe the police were aware of

his demented condition. A person known to be a lunatic, if not ectually restrained of liberty, should at all events be kept under such surveillance as to be rendered poweriess to harm others. It is one of the proper functions of government not only to care for the insane, but to proect the public against them.

We fear, however, that there are many persons at large in this and other cities whose friends know them to be mentally leranged, and believe them to be quite capable of committing murder under circumstances of excitement, provocation, or imagined injury. These persons are like tamed tigers stalking about in the community. Quiet enough generally, no one can tell when they may not turn and tear somebody to places.

It is an awful fate for a man who has lived to a good old age and is enjoying the fruits of an honorable life, respected by his fellow citizens, to be cut down in an instant and hacked to death by a knife in the hands of a madman. And if this fate could have been averted by the exercise of proper precautions on the part of those who knew the dangerous character of the criminal, are they not n some measure responsible for the crime?

The Auglo-Turkish Compact Void.

Lord Salisbury has been for about a year at the head of the British Foreign Office, but the sole outcome of his labors in a field supposed to be especially congenial has been the plan for the settlement of the Egyptian question, which the Sultan has at last defilitely refused to ratify. Sir DRUMMOND WOLFE has been recalled, and all the time and money spent in the negotiation at Cairo and Constantinople have been thrown away Tory organs like the London Standard are trying to make a scapegoat of the envoy, and to console the party for failure even in the domain of foreign policy by profeshing to see an advantage in keeping England's relations to Egypt on their present footing. Can they be kept there? That is a question about which opinions differ.

It seems incontrovertible that not only the powers represented at the Berlin Congress, but also Spain, Holland, and Portugal, clusive control of the Suez Canal. That the neutralization of the interoceanic waterway was a matter of European concern, which would appropriately be referred to a general moved by Collector BROOKS at BEECHER'S | conference, was acknowledged by Lord

GRANVILLE at the date of the suppression of ARABI'S rebellion. Repeated assurances have since been given by the British Foreign Office that the occupation of the delta was but temporary, nor until recently was it pretended that England and Turkey are alone entitled to define what permanent arrangements shall superseds the present provisional regime. This pretension, on which

the Wolfz agreement was founded, has naturally been challenged by France and Russia, and the Sultan himself, after some hesitation, has felt constrained to disavow it. Lord Salisbury seems, therefore, driven back on the fundamental principle accepted by Lord GRANVILLE, that the ultimate solution of the Egyptian difficulty must be one satisfactory to all the parties in interest.

How, then, can the Standard assume that England stands acquitted of all her obligations in the Egyptian business by proposing to only one party, Turkey, an arrangement by which the others would have been left out in the cold? By France and Russia the WOLFE agreement was denounced as a fraud upon most of the treaty powers, and the Sultan was warned that in the event of his complicity he would have to make amends by cessions of territory in Syria and Armenia. That an intended fraud was not consummated will hardly be accepted by the Governments of Paris and St. Petersburg as an excuse for indefinitely prolonging England's occupation of the delta. If many of the Tories share the delusion of the Standard,

they are dwelling in a fool's paradise. No doubt England has larger strategic and commercial interests staked on the Suez Canal than any Continental power. No doubt, too, although Frenchmen are reluctant to admit it, she has a special claim to consideration owing to the risks and costs encountered in her single-handed restoration of order in the delta. It does not follow that she has a right to reimburse herself without any recognition of the claims of others. Evidently this Egyptian business is a question for an international conference, and, when it is finally left to such an arbitrament, Englishmen will find that France will get terms more acceptable than the WOLFE

The "Tennis Elbow."

We published in last Sunday's SUN a very interesting disquisition from the Medical News upon a new disease known as the pitcher's arm." That is the peculiar affection endured by the muscles and tendons and even bones of a deep-curving base ball pitcher after he has curved too much. We learn now through foreign advices that the champion lawn tennis player of the world, Mr. W. RENSHAW of England, has been obliged to forego the competition of this year on account of a "tennis elbow."

Medical works do not yet define exactly what a tennis elbow is. In the case of the pitcher's arm, we know precisely what it is. Pitching an in curve, as we are informed by Dr. LEUF of Philadelphia, hurts the brachialls anticus. The out curve affects the infraspinatus. The down curve plays hob with the serratus magnus. And if the up curve has been indulged in to excess the supinator brevis is not worth a cent.

But there are almost the same curves in tennis. There are the cuts, right, left, over, and under hand, and all sorts of back strokes and twists which go to produce, as is seen in the case of Mr. RENSHAW, the tennis elbow. Doubtless that disease has made its appearance in this country, and perhaps some unfortunate player who has an "elbow" may be able, through the help of his physician, to inform his fellow citizens as to its cause and effect, that they may duly profit thereby. Has any one in this country a "tennis elbow?"

A fact that has been pretty conclusively shown is that there is not much enthusiasm for Honest John Sherman in Ohio. And if it isn't in Ohio, where can it be?

This weather ought to please those savants who think the summers are hottest when sunspots are fewest, for it is always pleasant to see the facts bearing out one's theory. It might naturally be thought that the hottest weather should be expected when the sun was in the greatest state of agitation; but, it seems, that ng time of tornadoes and evelones, and Old Sol shoots his rays with steadlest force when his face is serene and free from spots.

Eight years before COLUMBUS discovered America an old Portuguese sailor named Dizco Cam went cruising down the coast of West Africa until he came to a great river, on whose south bank he set up a big white stone and carved an inscription upon it celebrating his discovery. It was the mighty Congo, and for the shore bearing silent witness to the old sailor's schievement. Years later, when all eyes were turned to the new world, the Congo was almost forgotten, and when it next attracted notice the Pedra Padrao had disappeared. The spot where it stood has for centuries been known as Padrao Point.

Three or four months ago Baron von Schweain, the Swedish traveller, heard from some natives of a large fetich stone hidden in the tall jungle grass at some distance from the beach. It was only after long palavers with the chiefs that he obtained permission to visit the revered object. He found, to his delight, the veritable Pedra Padrao, its well-known inscription only partially effected. This famous monument of a great discovery will doubtless be treasured hereafter as one of the most interesting relics of the early navigators.

Three residents of Paterson went for a sail on Sunday, and the squall blew their craft violently against a Norwegian vessel. They were rescued with promptness and great good will and hauled up on deck. The Swedish Captain could not speak English, while his three involuntary visitors could not speak Swedish, and yet certain generous sentiments were striving for expression on each side. The difficulty was surmounted in this way: Capt. Labssen produced a bottle of Holland gin, of which his guests partook, and in return the Patersonians ished out of their partly wrecked boat a jug of applejack, whose quality, it is to be hoped. belped the Captain to a better knowledge of the native kindliness and gratitude of New

This was a use for liquor that the Prohibitionists have not thought of in making exceptions in its favor.

The new battle cry: Turn the Mugwumps

Curious Figures on the Kentucky Election.

A Telegram attaché was fortunate enough to obtain these estimates on the coming election:

Democratic—Total vote, 300,000, divided as follows

Democrat. 185,000: Republican. 110,000: United Labor. 35,000: Frohibition, 31,000—Democratic plurality, 25,000. Republican—Total vote. 280,000; divided as follows: Republican, 120,000; Democrat, 110,000: United Labor. 45,000: Frohibition. 10,000—Republican plurality, 10,000. United Labor.—Total vote. 200,000; divided as follows: Democrat, 185,000; Republican, 110,000; United Labo United Labor, 65,000; Republican, 115,000; Democrat, 110,000; Prohibition, 10,000—Republican plurality, 5,000.

t Always Has Been and Always Will Be. From the Truy Press. When the nomination is made it is to be soped that so able a journal as Tus Sux will be found on the Democratic side of the battle.

Union Labor Party Call. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Unawares I have been elected to office by a faction of the Union Labor party. This is the result of a spiit, and I decline to be a party to either the office or spiit. James Abbott. Chairman slate Committee, is expected to be present at Clarendon Hall meeting this (Tassday) evening to heal the breach, and I call on all Union Labor men to attend and labor for union. SUNDAY DRESS PARADE

Movement to Abolish Inspections and Parados in the Army on Sundays.

WASHINGTON, July 17 .- The question of relieving the troops of the regular army, when in garrison in time of peace, from all unnecessary work, and also from all routine ceremonies on Sunday, has lately received much discussion The friends and the opponents of the present system of holding a regular Sunday dress parade have each respectively scored a partial triumph. On the one side Gen. Sheridan has made a recent decision that the discretion allowed by the army regulations to dispense with dress parades is only intended to apply to cases in which that omission is made expedient by bad weather or by special exigencies of the service. He holds that this discretion cannot be extended to a systematic omission of the

parade on a particular day of the week. This decision is, of course, a set back to those officers who at some of the posts have been interpreting the paragraph in the regulations as allowing them to omitdrees parade on Sunday, even if the weather is favorable, and there is no reason for abandoning the practice except the desire to observe Sunday as a day of more complete rest from ordinary labor.

On the other hand, the Board which has been engaged in revising the army regulations is understood to have recommended the discontinuance of Sunday dress parades, but the retention of the Bunday inspection. The exact conclusion which they have arrived at on this subject will be better known when the precise language of their report, now in the hands of the Secretary of War, is made public, it is evident, however, that if they have advised the abandonment of Sunday dress parades, this will be a gain for the advocates of the stricter observance of the day as one of rest, since it was the avening parade rather than the morning inspection that was nost objected to.

The discussion on the subject arose out of a

than the morning inspection that was nost objected to. The discussion on the subject arose out of a letter addressed to President Cleveland some months ago by a committee of Baltimore clergymen. This letter was referred to Secretary Endicott, and by the Secretary to Lieut.-Gen, Shesidan, and then by the Lioutenant-General to the Army Regulations Board. Gen, Sheridan's endorsement on the letter was as follows:

This is a subject which has been discussed at intervals for many years. My predecessor, Jen. Sherman, made several reports, and his recommendations were uniformly sustained by the Secretary of War. In his correspondence den. Sherman, fully expressed my views, as, I believe, those of almost all the officers of the Army.

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One of the most striking expressions of the views of deal. Sherman thus referred to occurred in a letter written by him to the Rev. H. C. Cameron of New Jersey.

Suppose sailors on the ocean were to refuse to trim their sails on a Sunday, how many ships would reach their ports? Suppose sailors were to refuse to act as guards and sentiness on the Rabbath, or to clean their arms or to march to their battle lines, would not the wicked prevail over the righteous? No! Christ Himself held that there were indispensable duties which we must perform on the Christian sabbath rather than that a poor ass might perish. I admit that all military men assert that the rule of one day's rost in seven is not only wise but buly: but the sail general rules, it must have exceptions which dresses her children to the sail of the sail general rules, it is all sunday morning so as to attend divine service in their best clothes. So soiders are required to wash and dress in their best for Sunday. This is all sunday morning inspection means and every officer who commands a garrison in any country will state that soiders are much more moral, much better behaved, and much more disposed to practice Christian conduct when so cleaned in and of seased than if allowed to lounge about undern Sunday morning. I assure you, knowing the fact that your good wife has as much of the Sunday morning inspection of her children as Gen. Schodfield has at West Foint.

It will be seen, however, that in this letter.

Schofeld has at West Point.
It will be seen, however, that in this letter, to which Gen. Sheridan refers, Gen. Sherman defends the morning inspection rather than the evening parade. The Board which is revising the regulations is evidently willing also to make that distinction, and, it is understood, only recommends the retaining of the inspection. The troops at every station in the country are naturally anxious to see how the controversy will turn out.

THE CHANGE IN THE SABBATH.

Sunday Base Ball Playing Sustained by the Court in St. Louis.

State of Missouri agt. Christ Von der Ahe, charged with violating the Sunday law. The defendant is prosecuted under section 1,578 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as ollows: "Every person who shall either labor himself

"Every person who shall either labor himself or compel or permit his apprentice or servant or any other person under his charge or control to labor or perform any work, other than household offices of daily necessity, or other work of necessity or charity, or who shall be guilty of hunting game or shooting on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not exceeding \$50."

To understand the policy and scope of the Sunday laws on our statute books it is necessary not only to look at the section under which this prosecution is carried on and which only prohibits "labor or work" by any person or by his servant or by any one under his control (other than the household offices of daily necessity, or other works of necessity or chartity, or hunting game or shooting on Sunday, but we must look at sections 1,580 and 1,581 and 1,581 and 1,581 and connection with it.

Section 1,582 prohibits work and labor of a service character, or manual work or labor, and hunting game or shooting on Sunday. Section 1,580 prohibits horse racing, cockfighting or playing at cards or games of any kind on Sunday. Games of any kind "following the special words" playing at cards means playing at a say or games of any kind on Sunday. Games of any kind following the special words" playing at cards means playing at a say sensure to sale of any goods, wares, or merebandise, &c.

In none of these sections do we find recreation or entertainment, such as the evidence shows the game of base ball as conducted by the defendant in this case, prohibited. On the contrary, the fact that some pleasures, sports, and games are prohibited, and base ball is not, is an intimation by the Legislature that there was no intention to prohibit the game. If any recreation or entertainment, even of a moral tendency, was carried on or conducted by the defendant in this case, prohibited. On the contrary, the fact that some pleasures, sports, and games are prohibited, when he was a recreased for playing base ball in

Is a Bustle a Gartert

From the Pall Mail Gazette. Mr. Justice Kekewich was occupied yesterday with the hearing of an action relating to patents in dress improvers. The court was strewn with various specimens of these articles, and considerable amuse-ment was caused by the spectacle of a Judge and sev-eral leading counsel, including the Attorney-General,

arguing gravely on the intricacies of the various designs

or dress improvers. Mr. Justice Kekewich, after looking at several designs, said: I hope you are going to produce another of those articles, Mr. Aston, which I do not see here. It is called the Jubilee. [Laughter.] Mr. Aston—I have never heard of it, my Lord. His Lordship—It is one which when a lady sits down plays the National Anthem.

Later on Mr. Aston argued that a dress improver was wirtually the same as a garter. His Lordship—Do you mean that seriously ! Mr. Aston—Yes I do, my Lord. They are the same, though not in size. His Lordship— Very well, Mr. Aston, I can are I shall want a jury of matrons on this case before it is done.

No "Knights of Labor Whiskey" Allowed.

Washington, July 18.—The Commissioner of Patents has decided, in the case of an application to register a trade mark for distilled spirits in which the words "Knights of Labor" and "K. of L. distillery" appear, that there is no pretense that the manufacturers of this particular brand of whiskey who seek to register of this particular brand of whiskey who seek to register the trade mark are Knights of Labor or are engaged in business with them or under their auspices, yet the distinctive mark points to this labor organization or to the state of the st SECRETARY WHITNEY'S WORK.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—On the first of August the bids will be opened for constructing hree new cruisers, now known as Nos. 1. 4, and 5. and two new gunboats. Nos. 3 and 4. The number of contractors that have applied for plans and specifications is gratifying. It includes not only the Cramps of Philadelphia, the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, and the Columbia Shipbuilding Company of Baltimore, who 8, the Charleston and Baltimore, and gunboats of New York, Harian & Hollingsworth of Wil-mington, and many other well-known estab-

steel cruisers, is soon to be tried for sea speed, and the Chicago, which occupies a place near

steel cruisers, is soon to be tried for sea speed, and the Chicago, which occupies a place near her at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is also being pushed to completion. The Boston will profit by the many experiments made with the Atlanta, and should do herself credit in the approaching six-hour tests of her engines. Her hattery is not yet mounted, being delayed on the Annapodis grounds. The accident to the Chicago's propeller blades, disclosed in her clocking at the Erie Basin. Brooklyn, was of little consequence. Her hull was found to be in good condition, and has since been cleaned and smoothed. The ventilating and electric lighting of the vessel areabout complete.

The selection of plans for the two armored ships and the proposed purchase of tools for constructing one of them at the Brooklyn Navy Iard now absorb much attention. While the Barrow Shipbuilding Company has fairly won the premium offered for an acceptable plan for a battle ship, it is probable that its design will be somewhat modified by features from the model prepared in the Navy Department, which has now been submitted to Secretary Whitney. This, of course, would be entirely within the power of the department on purchasing the successful design. It is likely also that the armored cruiser will be constructed on plans prepared by the bureaus.

Good progress is making on the dynamite vessel now under construction at Philadelphia at Cramp & Son's yard. Her model will be based as much as possible on that of the famous El Destruidor, built for the Spanish dovernment by J. & G. Thompson on the Clyde. The weight of the battery and its apparatus to be carried on the dynamite vessel is much groater than in its prototype, The Philadelphia carft will require space for pneumatic and other contrivances. Whether she will attain the speed of twenty knots required of her by her contract is a matter of much doubt, although the Spanish torped cruiser reaches that excellent speed.

On the first of July the appropriation of \$25.000 made by Congress for the purchase of

Sahuaripa Frafect stating that a band of robbers having been seen, some time last April, lurking around the vilage, he raised, for the purpose of watching them, some men, among whom was this Garcia, who retised in a very insoloti manner to perform the required service, but without divulging his foreign nationality; that he was therefore sentenced either to pay a 80 fine or to go jail for a week t that Garcia, having preferred the latter, was imprised for eight days, and when his sentence expired was ordered to watch and guard some prisoners a service which he refused to perform on the ground that he was an American citizen. This was a fact entirely new to the Frefect, who had known Garcia for two years as a resident to the place, but had never heard anything about his citizenship.

Usarcia has the right to institute a civil suit against the Frafect, and he may be assured, Mr. Romero says, that in doing so full justice will be done him.

The Southern Color Line Ecoences the G. A. H.

Prom the Courter-Journal.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—The views of Department Commander Graham of the Grand Army of the Republic as to the relations of the Grand Army and the ex-Union negro soldiers fall to satisfy the latter. They insist that the objection to their admission to the G. A. H. is solely on account of color; that there is absolutely no other basis for it, and they intend to appeal the matter from the local department to the Grand Encampment in St. Louis. They say the true reason of their exclusion is to fraiernise with the excluding the Grand Encampment in the Color of the G. A. H. prefer to the G. A. R. would require in any the Army of the Tennessee, rather than with their colored ex-comradea, and they fear that the admission of colored ex-codlers to the G. A. R. would require in a rupture of the relations existing between the ex-Federal and ex-Confederate organisations in New Orleans that are now so pleasant a feature of the social side of the respective associations, and so consplexous a feature in the public celebration of the memorial days—Federal and Gonfederate.

Many prominent members of the G. A. R. do not hesitate the description of the social side of the respective associations of the social side of the respective associations and so consplexous a feature in the public celebration of the singular days—Federal and Gonfederate.

Many prominent members of the G. A. R. do not hesitate the structure of a struggle against war prejudices and for pressure of a struggle against war prejudices and for pressure of a struggle against war prejudices and confederates, these colored soldlers, after waiting twenty years present their claims. He admitted that there were a few colored people who would be entitled to membership, but the number was like angely visite-few and far between Major P. H. Royle, vice-Commander of the G. A. R., and others express similar sentiments.

Dixey and the Chicago Babies.

At the Sanitarium yesterday noon there was quite a commotion when Mr. Henry E. Dixey drove up for a look at the little ones. In a few moments the distinguished visitor was enaconced in a rustic chair with an eleven-months' baby contentedly spread out upon one knes and about a dozen other toddlers clutching at the other knes. It was great fun for the youngsters, and almost as much fun for Dixey. The older children cried, "Oh, what a funny man," and then all istood around in a haif circle and gaped and grined at the modern Adonis as if he had been a big silck of candy instead of a human being. Dixey made all sorts of faces for his juvenile spectators, and finally he sung a Mother closes sough which was rapitrously applanded, even the little sick girl over in the hammook yonder raising up the common of a good thing. Yes, it was a rennine plonte for the little folk, and it did them a distinct good. From the Chicago Dally News.

Mme. Nordica May Marry. From the Court Journal.

Mme. Nordica, the young and popular Canadian singer is a wealthy widow, the married Mr. Gower, the joint-inventor of the Gower Bell telephone, who left an enormous fortune, partly in France and partly in America. The British Government paid him and his partner 200,000 for the patent of the telephone.

A few years ago Mr. Gower was apprimenting with some balloon engineers, when the balloon sailed away, and has not since been heard of. There is not the smallest out that Mr. Gower was killed, but, in accordance with the French law, unless the hody be discovered the widow can neither assume her peculiary fortune nor marry again until a certain number of years have expired. marry spain unit pired. The legal period is now at an end, and Mms. Nordica will start for the United States, directly after the close of the Drury Lane season, to administer her husband's

Thought it was his Wife. Prom the Survivagion Pres Press.
Lightning knocked over three men who were sitting ou boxes in front of a groopy store in Paterson, N. J. One of them was knocked susseless. The other two exclaimed: "Leggos! I'm comin!" right home.

MOURNERS AT THE WAREHOUSE RUIN. A Young Artist Couple Lose all Their Next The Plans for New Vessels-Finishing the

The safe of the burned out Metropolitan Storage Company on Thirty-eighth street, near Broadway, was only half uncovered when darkness set in last evening. It looked rusty and battered, but it gave promise of having preserved its contents, the books. These books will give an approximate idea of the

losses by the fire.

The crowd of sightseers and questioners continued to fill the opposite sidewalk on Thirty-eighth street all day. An occasional sufferer or friend of a sufferer appeared. One weeping woman said that her husband, a

sufferer or friend of a sufferer appeared. One weeping woman said that her husband, a clerk, went to Chicago two weeks ago, his firm having opened a branch house there. She stored their furniture and now it was not.

A young couple, both artists, whose business is principally in Christmas cards, lost all that they had, and a large part of their expectations were destroyed. The damage to their futures resulted from the fact that with their household and other belongings were stored a quantity of finished eards turned out on advance orders for next season's holidays.

E. A. Rosenham of 195 Fulton street had his sunday at the Branch spelled by the story of the fire in that morning's papers. He and his brother, L. E. Rosenham, lose \$10,000 worth of property. The latter's losses include his wedding presents, and the principal item, in his estimation, was a solid dessert set, the gift of G. W. Childs, A. M., of Philadelphia.

M. L. Firth, the loser of a large lot of furniture, watched the operations of the safe men with interest, as he had a small safe containing account books among his stuff, and wanted to see if he could judge how it was coming out. One man told of the loss of four valuable camel's-hair shawls and a lot of silverware, he had stored it at Tiffany's and duly insured it. His wife, without his knowledge and from a woman's notion of economy, had the stuff transferred to the Thirty-eighth street storage warehouse, and, of course, neglected to have the insurance transferred.

Samuol C. Ostrander, who is equally well known "down town" and in the Ninth ward, eame down from the Catskills to look at the big hole where the storage warehouse used to be. A lot of the property belonging to the estate of his father, the late Hiram Ostrander, had been stored there and was to be divided among the heirs in the fall. It included portraits and heirlooms of plate and jewelry. Mr. Ostrander said he would give a good deal for his father's picture and for pictures of himself—one painted when he was 21, and one some years e

special control of the property of the control of t

his feet. He says there were at the Home five other boys besides himself. They were fed on potatoes and water, each boy receiving a certain allowance three water, each boy receiving a certain allowance three times a day, provided he had not been unruly. Robert said he stood the treatment a few days, and then escaped and trudged home. His father at once sent him back, on his arrival the Sav. Mr. Arnold, who is in charge of the same of

Suppressing a Bit of a Riot.

Uniontown, July 18.-When the miners at West Leisenring were on their way to work this morn-ing a party of Hungarian strikers assaulted them with stones. Pinkerton's men fell into line at once, and the Hungarians fled, but not before one of their number had been knocked down and severely beaten with the butt end of a rife by a detective. The wounded man was taken to Uniontown by his friends, and an information for assault lodged against his assailant. The prompt action of the Pinkerton guards alone prevented serious riot. Warrants will be issued for the arrest of the Hungarian who participated in the fraces, and lively times are expected when the attempt is made to arrest them. The string ocke workers have called a convention at Rverson to-morrow to consider the advisability of causing a total suspension of work this exitons by calling a total suspension of work this exitons by calling a total suspension of work the exitons by calling a trail suspension of work as general shut down would soon compet the operators who want coke to bring a strong pressure to bear on the others. been knocked down and severely beaten with the b

Browned While Trying to Save his Boys, NEWBURGH, July 18.-Moritz Bullows, doing ses at 217 West street, New York, and living at 140 East Fifty-ofth street, who with his wife and eleven chi here, lost his life yesterday in the creek near "Lover's Retreat." At Sadsbury Mills Mr. Bullowa and four sons prepared to go bathing. While the father was looking at them two of the sons who gould not swim got into a deep hole and began to sint. The father at ours swam to their assistance, but when he reached them they grasped him about the body and all three was to the bottom together. The father was exhausted when he reached the boys and never came to the surface again. The sons came to the top and were recued by catching hold of a pole. One of the boys wearing a bathing sult ran through the village giving the alarm and the people became greatly excited.

Mr. Bullowa's hody was recovered in an hour, an inquest held, and the body taken to New York.

Bravely Defending her Necktace. New BRUNSWICK, July 18 .- Josie Titus, a 15year-old girk while on her way to church this evening was attacked by two men who attempted to steal a heavy neckiace she wors. She made a desperate resistance, whereupon one of the highwaymen drew a knill from his pecket and attempted to cut the neckiace. In the struggle she was badly cut on the neck. Her cries drove the men away.

The American School of Pedagogy. ASBURY PARK, July 18.—The first session of the American Seaside Summer School of Pedagogy opened in Educational Hall this morning under the presidency of Frof. Edward Shepard of Newark The meeting will last three weeks. The faculty is composed of educations who will deliver lectures on schucational

Pictures for Mr. Morton.

ALBANY, July 18.—The thirty-six members of the last Legislature who voted for Levi P. Morton for Senator all the way through have sent by express to him, at his asratogar residence, a magnificent album containing their photographs.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOLIDAY.

MR. AND MRS. CLEVELAND THE GUESTS OF SECRETARY FAIRCHILD.

Mrs. Cleveland Receives a George Washing ten Tea Cup in an Early Casenovian Bo: —Mrs. Rescee Conkling Sends Flowers.

UTICA, July 18 .- President Cleveland and his party reached Utica from Forestport in Gen. Z. C. Priest's private coach at 9:45 A. M. Superintendent Priest took charge of the train on the Central road as far as Canastota. Locomotive 475, named after the General, with En-

out of this station at 9:56 A. M.
Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland looked quite well. The night and morning have been most exhausting. Heavy rain fell at intervals, but this added to the discomfort rather than cooled the

At 10:30 A. M. the train passed through Rome. It was not generally known what route they would take or at what time they would arrive, and consequently there were not over 150 people at the depot. These flocked to the passed the station. Among those at the depot besides nearly fifty ladies. President Cleve-land was on the rear platform of his car.. As the car reached the depot he doffed his

hat and bowed graciously twice to the ad-

BUNBEAMS.

-Experiments have been made to light the British tusses with electricity. -The Illinois State Knights of Labor have

rejected the George theory of land.

-Smoking has been completely forbidden on any part of Cincinnati's horse care. -Since the accident in the Theatre Comique, the provincial theatres in France have had only

-A statistical sharp has calculated that if 82,000,000 persons should clasp hands, they could reach around the globe. -The Pennsylvania Legislature before adourning passed a law offering incentives to the citizens of the State to cultivate trees, and prescribing severe

birthday recently on his ranch in Contra Costa county, California. He bought the ranch from its Spanish proprietor forty years ago and has lived there since. Seventy-five of his immediate kindred helped eat his birth--Dwellers on the banks of the Kansas

-Elam Brown celebrated his ninetieth

River are much exercised because the water recently turned to a dark green color. Old settlers say that is has not looked that way since 1855, the great cholera year. It is said that boys bathing in the river have been

-Lovers of the waltz may celebrate its centenary. The first dance which could be described as a waits was introduced to the public in an opera at Vienna in 1787 by one Vicente Martin y Solar commonly called Martin 10 Spagnuolo), who was a popular composer at the court of Joseph II.

-In Tangipahoa parish, La., is an organisation called the "White Horsemen." The members wear white masks and white uniforms, cover their horses with white cloths, and devote considerable at-tention to negroes who are suspected of stealing. The last one they whipped had just robbed a smokehouse

-Johnsthan H. Green, who forty years ago was widely known as the "Reformed Gambler." and who has written four books on the evils of gambling including a "confession." is still living in Philadelphia. and has just celebrated his75th birthday. Me is still hearty, and able to work steadily at his trade as a painter -The hackmen of Victoria, British Colum-

bia, subscribed \$100 toward the celebration of the Queen's jubice at that place, but the hack ordinance was published in the Colonist, and they asserted that his, by apprising visitors of their rights, reduced the hackmen's profits, and they refused to pay the money -Ida Boles, who works at a Reading hotel,

arose the other morning with a stinging sensation in her head, followed by a terrible headachs. She went to a physician, who removed from her ear an ugly looking night bug about one-third of an inch long. The insect was one of the bugs often seen flying in the vicinity of trong lights at night. HIS SEASON NOW.

The ideman smiles as he counts the gains
Derived from the trade of summer,
And as he walks the streets disclains
The greeting of the plumber.
But the plumber will pass the ideman by
And be himself the hero.
When the storm cloud Boats in the winter sky,
and the mercury's down to sero.

—Socion Courts.